

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN INDIA.

A. C. BARBAUD & Co. (Late A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.), Madras.
B. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
B. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONGU, Pudumantapam, Madras.
HIGGINBOTHAMS (Ltd.), Mount Road, Madras.
V. KALYANABAMA IYER & Co., Esplanade, Madras.
G. C. LOGANADHAM BROTHERS, Madras.
S. MURTHY & Co., Madras.
G. A. NATHAN & Co., Madras.
The Superintendent, NAZAR KANUN HIND PRESS, Allahabad.
P. R. RAMA IYAR & Co., Madras
D. B. TARAPORRYALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
THACKER & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
S. VAN & Co., Madras.

IN ENGLAND.

B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.O.
DIGHTON, BELL & Co. (Ltd.), Cambridge.
T. FISHER URWIN (Ltd.), 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.O.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co. (Ltd.), 68-74, Carter Lane, London, E.O.
and 35, Museum Street, London, W.O.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.O.

ON THE CONTINENT.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland.

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

SOUTH CANARA.

VOLUME II.

PRICE, 1 *rupee.*]

[1 *shilling* 6 *pence.*

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1915,

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TABLE	PAGE
I. Area, Population, etc., in 1911	1
II. Variation in Population since 1891	2
III. Roads	2
IV. List of Travellers' Bungalows	3
V. Religions in 1911	10
VI. Vital Statistics	11
VII. Causes of Death	12
VIII. Castes, Tribes and Races in 1911	13
IX. Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1322 (1912-13)	14
X. Reserved Forest and Area proposed for reservation on 30th June 1913	16
Brief Account of the Settlement operations	17
XI. Classification of Area and Money rates according to the last settlement—	
Part 1. Area under each money rate	30
,, 2. Classes and sorts included under each money rate	33
XII. Rainfall	36
XIII. Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasli 1322 (1912-13)	37
XIV. Revenue payable by permanently-settled estates in Fasli 1322 (1912-13).*	
XV. Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses	38
XVI. Remissions	39
XVII. Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans	40
XVIII. Prices in seers per rupee	41
XIX. Income-tax (Part IV. "Other sources" only).	44
XX. Abkārī and Opium	46
XXI. Revenue receipts	47
XXII. Sea-borne trade—Total trade in each port	48
XXII-A. Sea-borne trade—Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports	50
XXIII. Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1912-13	55
XXIV. Income and Expenditure of the Mangalore Municipality in 1912-13	57
XXV. Education in 1911	59
XXVI. Schools and Scholars in 1912-13	60
XXVII. Expenditure on Schools in 1912-13	61
XXVIII. Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1912	62
XXIX. Vaccination	63
XXX. Civil Justice	63
XXXI. Criminal Justice	64
XXXII. Work of Criminal Courts	65
XXXIII. Police and Jails in 1912	65

* This table is nil.

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1911.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1911.			Population (both sexes) in 1901.	Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.		1891-1901.	1901-1911.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.											
Coondapoor	619	...	103	25,009	130,599	65,008	74,593	131,858	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	226
Udipi	725	2	158	47,058	272,750	129,808	142,942	253,750	+ 3.9	+ 7.5	370
MANGALORE DIVISION.											
Amindivi Islands ...	3	...	5	921	3,975	1,885	2,070	3,008	- 3.1	+ 0.6	1,313
Mangalore	383	3	168	47,070	278,515	135,223	141,292	261,015	+ 10.4	+ 5.6	724
Mudabidri *	640	...	109	20,335	110,174	53,876	56,298	109,594	+ 11.9	+ 0.5	172
PETTER DIVISION.											
Kasaragod	762	1	114	46,391	247,467	120,520	126,941	231,280	+ 10.0	+ 7.0	325
Uppinangadi	890	...	144	26,151	144,761	71,764	72,997	142,712	+ 8.8	+ 1.4	163
District Total ...	4,021	6	799	212,925	1,195,227	578,038	617,189	1,194,713	+ 7.4	+ 5.3	297

* The Mudabidri taluk was constituted on 1st October 1910.

It was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal taluk was formed.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.	
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
The whole District.	1,195,227	1,134,713	1,056,081	7.4	5.8
UDIPI TALUK.					
Udipi	10,871	8,041	7,272	10.5	35.1
KARKAL TALUK.					
Karkala	4,961	5,364	4,115	30.3	—7.5
MANGALORE TALUK.					
Bantwal	4,985	4,448	4,328	2.7	12.1
Mangalore * ...	48,412	44,108	40,922	7.7	9.7
Mulki	5,360	5,065	4,611	9.8	5.8
KASARAGOD TALUK.					
Kasaragod	8,295	8,207	7,198	14.0	1.1

* Represents a Municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1871-72	772½	772½	...
1876-77	814½	814½	...
1881-82	877½	877½	...
1886-87	984½	984½	...
1891-92	1,059½	1,059½	...
1896-97	1,150½	1,150½	...
1901-02	1,033	1,033	...
1906-07	1,023	1,023	...
1911-12	1,101	1,101	...

N.B.—This includes the roads in the Mangalore Municipality also.

IV,—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION.			
		<i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>			
1	II	Coondapoor... ..	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 60 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
2	III	Kirmanjeshwar ..	Do.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	Hall, side room, two bath rooms, dressing room and verandahs. Tiled.
3	III	Baindur	Do.	Mangalore, 78 miles.	Hall, two bath rooms, a side room and verandahs. Tiled.
4	III	Golihole *	Do.	Mangalore, 84 miles.	Two rooms, bath room and verandahs.
5	III	Kollurn *	Do.	Mangalore, 80 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room, portico and verandahs.
6	III	Nagodi	Do.	Do.	Hall, side room and verandahs.
7	III	Dannur *	Do.	Mangalore, 95 miles.	One hall, bath room and verandahs.
8	III	Jadakal	Do.	Mangalore, 75 miles.	Two halls, bath room and verandahs.
9	III	Jadakal *	Do.	Do.	One room and verandah.
10	III	Vandse *	Do.	Mangalore, 67 miles.	One room, bath room and verandah.
11	III	Shankaranarayan, *	Do.	Mangalore, 60 miles.	One room, side room, bath room and verandah.
12	III	Hosangadi *... ..	Do.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	One hall, one bath room, and verandahs. Under construction.
13	III	Albadi	Do.	Mangalore, 66 miles.	Two halls, bath room and verandahs.
		<i>Udipi Taluk.</i>			
14	III	Padubidri *... ..	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 21 miles.	Hall, bath room, portico and verandahs.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Udipi Taluk—</i> <i>cont.</i>			
15	III	Kap	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 29 miles.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
16	II	Udipi	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	Two rooms, two bath rooms, two small rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
17	II	Brahmawar	Do.	Mangalore, 44 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
18	III	Kote	Do.	Mangalore, 52 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
19	III	Haladi	Do.	Mangalore, 88 miles.	Two halls, bath room, portico and verandahs.
20	III	Hiriyadka	Do.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs.
21	III	Hiriyadka *	Do.	Do.	One hall, one side room, portico and verandahs.
22	III	Perduru *	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandahs.
		<i>Karkal Taluk.</i>			
23	II	Mudabidri	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 21 miles.	Two halls, two side rooms, two maty rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
24	III	Mudabidri *	Do.	Do.	Two halls, bath rooms, portico and verandahs.
25	II	Karkal	Do.	Mangalore, 32 miles.	Two halls, two side rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
26	III	Ajekar	Do.	Mangalore, 42 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs.
27	III	Someseshwar *	Do.	Mangalore, 58 miles.	One hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
28	III	Hebri *	Do.	Mangalore, 52 miles.	Hall, one side room, bath room, portico and verandah,

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
		<i>Karkal Taluk—cont.</i>			
29	III	Bailur *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 40 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandahs.
30	III	Belamannu *	Do.	Mangalore, 30 miles.	Hall, two rooms and bath rooms. Tiled.
31	III	Vannoor *	Do.	Mangalore, 34 miles.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room and verandahs.
32	III	Nellikar *	Do.	Mangalore, 30 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under con- struction.
		MANGALORE DIVISION.			
		<i>Mangalore Taluk.</i>			
33	I	Mangalore	Munici- pality.	Mangalore, 2 furlongs.	Has two compartments which can accommodate two families at a time.
34	III	Suratakali *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 10 miles.	Hall, one side room, bath room, portico and veran- dahs.
35	II	Mulki	Do.	Mangalore, 18 miles.	Two halls, one side room, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
36	III	Kinnigoli *	Do.	Mangalore, 24 miles.	Two halls, bath room and verandahs.
37	III	Bajape *	Do.	Mangalore, 11 miles.	One hall, one side room, bath room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
38	II	Gurpur	Do.	Mangalore, 10 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, dressing room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
39	II	Ferringapet... ..	Do.	Mangalore, 9 miles.	Hall, two bath rooms, dressing room and veran- dahs. Tiled.
40	II	Bantwal *	Do.	Mangalore, 16 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and portico. Tiled.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		MANGALORE DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Mangalore Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
41	II	Panemangalore ...	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 16 miles.	Hall, two bath rooms, two side rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
42	III	Panemangalore * ...	Do.	Do.	Two rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
43	III	Shiddakatta * ...	Do.	Mangalore, 24 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
44	II	Punjalkatta ...	Do.	Mangalore, 28 miles.	Hall, bath room, side room and verandahs. Tiled.
		PURTUR DIVISION. Kasaragod Taluk.			
45	II	Hosdrug	L.F.D.	Hosdrug, 1 mile.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
46	III	Hosdrug	Do.	Do.	Three rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
47	II	Bekal	Do.	Pallikere, 1 mile.	Two halls, one side room, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
48	II	Kasaragod	Do.	Kasaragod, 1 mile.	Two halls, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
49	II	Kumbla	Do.	Kumbla, 2 furlongs.	Hall, two side rooms and two bath rooms.
50	III	Kumbla	Do.	Do.	Two rooms and verandahs.
51	II	Manjeshwar ...	Do.	Manjeshwar, 1 mile.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and verandahs.
52	II	Manjeshwar ..	Do.	Do.	One hall (small), two bath rooms and verandahs.
53	III	Muliyar *	Do.	Kasaragod, 10 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandah.

1

2

3

4

7

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PUTTUR DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>					
<i>Kasaragod Taluk—cont.</i>					
54	III	Adura *	L.F.D.	Kasaragod, 18 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room, portico and verandah.
55	III	Adura	Do.	Do.	Three rooms and verandahs.
56	III	Periya *	Do.	Pallikere, 8 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandah. Tiled.
57	III	Bevinja *	Do.	Kasaragod, 7 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room portico and verandahs.
58	III	Karimbilla Pordala.*	or Do.	Kumbala, 11 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandah.
59	III	Adkasthala *	Do.	Kumbala, 19 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandah. Tiled.
60	III	Iriya *	Do.	Hosdrug, 11 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under construction.
<i>Uppinangadi Taluk.</i>					
61	III	Mani *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	Two main rooms, bath rooms and verandahs.
62	II	Puttur	Do.	Mangalore, 31 miles.	Hall, three rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
63	II	Khow or Madnuru ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 37 miles.	Hall, five rooms, one bath room and one verandah. Tiled.
64	II	Sullia..	Do.	Kasaragod, 36 miles.	Hall, two rooms and two bath rooms. Tiled.
65	II	Sampaje	Do.	Kasaragod, 48 miles.	One hall, four rooms, bath rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
66	II	Uppinangadi	Do.	Mangalore, 32 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, one side room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
67	III	Golitattoo *	Do.	Mangalore, 41 miles.	Two main rooms, bath room and verandahs.
68	II	Sbiradi	Do.	Mangalore, 53 miles.	Two rooms, two bath rooms and verandahs. Tiled.

IV.--List of Travellers' Bungalows--*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION-- <i>cont.</i> Uppinangadi Taluk-- <i>cont.</i>			
69	III	Gundia*	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 57 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
70	II	Beltangadi	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, store-room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
71	II	Charmadi	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	Two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
72	III	Charmadi *	Do.	Do.	Two main rooms and verandahs.
73	III	Gondolgaḍḍe *	Do.	Mangalore, 54 miles.	One room, one bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
74	II	Navur	Do.	Mangalore, 44 miles.	Hall, two side rooms or dressing rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
75	III	Kunthuru *	Do.	Manjeshwar, 43 miles.	Hall, one bath room and verandahs.
76	III	Kadaba *	Do.	Mangalore, 52 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs.
77	III	Kulgunda *	Do.	Mangalore, 83 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs.
78	III	Panja *	Do.	Mangalore, 54 miles.	Hall, one bath room and verandahs.
79	III	Barepady *	Do.	Manjeshwar, 42 miles.	Hall, one bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
80	III	Vitla *	Do.	Manjeshwar, 22 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandah.
81	III	Anekuḷ *	Do.	Manjeshwar, 12 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandah.
2	III	Bellare *	Do.	Mangalore, 47 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under construction.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PITTUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Uppinangadi</i> <i>Taluk—cont.</i>			
83	III	Jalsur *	L.F.D.	Kasaragod, 31 miles.	Two rooms, bath room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
84	III	Khandadka *	Do.	Kasaragod, 40 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under con- struction.
85	III	Guttigar *	Do.	Mangalore, 64 miles.	Hall, one open room and a portico.

NOTE.—Furniture limited. Food not supplied. A watcher or care-taker alone employed. Road inspection sheds open to the public are marked with an asterisk. Out-houses consist of a kitchen and stable.

Charges per diem—

First class bungalow, Re. 1 per traveller, Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

Second class bungalow and sheds, As. 8 per traveller, As. 12 for a married couple.

Third class bungalow and sheds, As. 4 per traveller, As. 6 for a married couple.

V.—Religions in 1911.

Taluka.	Hindus.			Musalmans.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor	128,334	59,218	69,121	6,787	3,583	3,204
Udipi	238,467	111,608	124,859	9,588	5,025	4,563
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands	6	6	...	3,949	1,879	2,070
Mangalore	187,044	91,956	95,088	36,837	17,649	19,188
Mudabidri	90,981	44,021	46,960	5,890	3,121	2,769
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	182,907	88,898	94,009	61,302	29,981	31,321
Uppinangadi	123,688	60,580	63,128	16,347	8,842	7,506
District Total ...	949,427	456,262	493,165	140,700	70,080	70,620

Taluka.	Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor	4,259	2,082	2,177	219	128	91
Udipi	24,544	12,079	12,465	2,157	1,096	1,061
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	51,279	24,898	26,381	1,355	720	635
Mudabidri	8,772	4,387	4,385	4,531	2,347	2,184
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	3,222	1,625	1,597	36	22	14
Uppinangadi	3,953	1,975	1,978	773	387	386
District Total ...	98,029	47,046	48,983	9,071	4,700	4,371

NOTE.—The Mudabidri Taluk which was formed on 1st October 1910 was abolished and the Karkal Taluk formed with effect from 1st July 1912 in its place.

VI.--Vital Statistics.

Ratio per 1,000 of population of																				
Taluk.		Births.									Deaths.									
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.																				
Coondapoor...	...	36	29	35	41	34	31	37	37	34	35	27	23	25	41	36	28	27	39	36
Udipi	36	29	35	38	35	35	40	40	35	27	24	21	22	32	33	23	26	29	24
(a) Karkal	28	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
MANGALORE DIVISION.																				
* Mangalore	...	29	25	30	34	32	28	32	20	24	25	20	17	19	30	22	17	20	20	19
(b) Mudabidri	69	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	32	...
PUTTUR DIVISION.																				
Kasaragod	33	25	34	38	31	31	37	33	33	36	19	17	24	37	27	23	22	21	24
Uppinangudi	...	33	28	31	32	31	30	36	33	31	38	32	22	24	43	34	26	31	32	37
TOWN CIRCLES.																				
Mangalore	31	26	32	33	34	32	37	35	36	33	31	33	26	30	37	26	42	30	32
Udipi...	...	16	27	31	34	32	34	36	34	29	29	26	19	24	32	32	23	32	20	16
District average	...	37	28	34	37	34	32	38	36	29	35	24	25	21	22	37	31	24	27	34

These statistics include Europeans and Eurasians.

* Includes the statistics for Amindivi Islands.

Note.—(a) The Karkal Taluk was formed on 1st July 1912.

(b) The Mudabidri Taluk which was formed on 1st October 1910 was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal Taluk took its place.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1912.)

Taluk.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	1	...	...	17	4	10	32
Udipi	1	...	...	11	...	10	22
Karkal (a) ... ..	...	...	...	10	3	12	25
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore*	1	1	...	2	4	10	18
Mudabidri (b) ... ..	...	...	...	8	3	9	20
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	2	...	...	6	3	9	20
Uppinangadi	1	...	...	18	3	14	36
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Mangalore... ..	2	3	3	2	4	15	29
Udipi	1	1	...	5	1	12	20
District average ...	1	1	...	9	4	11	26

These statistics include Europeans and Eurasians.

* Includes the statistics for Amindivi Islands.

NOTE.—(a) The Karkal Taluk was formed on 1st July 1912.

(b) The Mudabidri Taluk which was formed on 1st October 1910 was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal Taluk took its place.

■

■

■

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1911.

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) <i>Tamil—Nil.</i>			
(b) <i>Telugu.</i>			
Devanga	2,583	2,709	5,292
Sale	2,489	2,592	5,081
Uppara	511	847	1,358
(c) <i>Malayalam.</i>			
Cheruman	3,123	3,785	6,908
Kammalan	1,298	1,371	2,669
Nayar	9,242	9,324	18,566
Tiyan	17,935	17,527	35,462
(d) <i>Canarese.</i>			
Bant	61,334	61,915	123,249
Billava	75,016	82,038	157,054
Brahman	18,015	18,800	36,815
Gauda	22,672	22,241	44,913
Holeya	46,507	60,181	106,688
Panchala	17,446	18,830	36,276
Vakkaliga	756	748	1,504
(e) <i>Uriya—Nil.</i>			
(f) <i>Other Madras languages.</i>			
Brahman	37,064	37,445	74,509
Kshatriya	1,766	1,584	3,350
Mahrati	16,767	17,655	34,422
II.—MUSALMAN.			
Mappilla	58,335	59,819	118,154
Saiyad	1,488	1,371	2,859
Sheik	9,137	8,709	17,846
III.—CHRISTIAN.			
Indian Christian	46,790	48,740	95,530
IV.—OTHERS			
Total ..	578,088	617,189	1,195,227

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fali 1322 (1912-13).

Items,	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	(8)
					(6)	(7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Government (ryotwari) land	ACS. 396,122	ACS. 228,186	ACS. 402,374	ACS. 265,977	ACS. 487,597	ACS. 793,165	ACS. 2,573,421
Minor inams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey	396,122	228,186	402,374	265,977	487,597	793,166	2,573,421
Forests	128,100	2,879	106,021	1,374	13,862	258,353	510,594
Not available for cultivation	107,713	46,569	169,347	94,975	169,032	327,189	906,376
Culturable waste other than fallow	63,758	69,215	26,406	46,481	59,855	75,531	341,246
Current fallows	25,822	25,958	22,585	28,920	157,725	28,584	284,594
Net area cropped...	70,729	83,565	78,015	94,227	96,523	108,563	531,612
Area shown in village accounts	396,122	228,186	402,374	265,977	487,597	793,165	2,573,421
Irrigated by Government canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by private canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area under—							
Cereals and pulses—							
Rice	70,414	94,064	88,947	120,939	84,632	115,474	574,470
Cholam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1

1

1

1

•

•

•

X.—Reserved forest and area proposed for reservation (in square miles) on 30th June 1913.

Taluk.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.					
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Coondapoor ...	200.15	...	200.15	619.00	181.12
Udipi ...	4.50	...	4.50	356.54	3.44
Karkal ...	165.68	...	165.68	628.71	135.80
MANGALORE DIVISION.					
Mangalore ...	2.15	..	2.15	415.59	1.53
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
Uppinangadi ..	403.84	0.03	403.87	1,239.32	228.81
Kasaragod ...	21.66	..	21.66	761.86	15.39
District Total ...	797.98	0.03	797.99	4,021.02	96.04

NOTE.—The area of Mangalore taluk includes the area of Amindivi islands also.

Net revenue realised under forests during

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
17,248	18,223	12,210	32,812	30,886	15,208	32,365	22,868	35,290	40,307

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

A summary of the revenue history of Canara will be found on page 115, volume I, of the District Manual¹, and an account of the circumstances under which the settlement of the district was finally ordered is contained in pages 100-114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this settlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or measurement of the occupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect,² and based on no measurements. In the numerous changes of government which had taken place since the Vijayanagar settlement all traces of the shist had been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rule was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribution among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the discretion of the karniks and shanbhogues and was therefore very unequal.

The old
system.

The history of the district for the first 40 years of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize this demand on the different holdings. In the absence of any survey these were foredoomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that such modifications were unnecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and enabled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor.

Pre-settle-
ment period.

The revenue survey began work in 1869 and completed the last taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg" as the unit for the survey field. The warg had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and only remained the revenue unit in theory. The demarcation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effect of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same survey field. Many of the fields became of an unmanageable size, and the number of sub-divisions, limited by the survey rules to ten in each field, sometimes exceeded a hundred.

Survey.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis

Settlement.

¹ Manual of the South Canara district compiled by J. Starrock, I.C.S. (Madras Government Press, 1894).

² Munro's letter, dated 31st May 1800.

of any scheme of settlement as it stood. Accordingly supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide the different descriptions of land. The classification of the soils, and counting of trees in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commissioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on several occasions during these operations; the scheme report for Kásaragód and Mangalore was submitted in 1898; that for the Udipi and Coondapoer taluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

The general principles finally adopted for the settlement of the district were as follows:—

Wet lands.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, *i.e.*, of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this district except in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes: first, second and third. First-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow. Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and mogaru lands, and other low-lying wet lands, which, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands.

Gardens.

		Number equivalent to one cocoanut tree.	After some discussion it was decided to class all bagayats under seven sorts, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing cocoanut trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as 'garden' trees for the purpose of this definition.
Cocoanut.		12	
Areca nut	}	...	
Jack		...	
Mango		...	
Tamarind		...	
Pepper	}	...	4
Palmyra		...	

During the original classification the jack, cocoanut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "garden-bettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclassification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspected in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyra, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, which yields a large income, has not been taken into account owing to the practical difficulty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been

generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in comparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than in the adjoining districts of North Canara and Mysore.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as Second crop. regularly growing two crops has been consolidated at one-fourth of the single crop charge. No charge is made for occasional second crop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land classed as single crop no extra charge will be made during the currency of the present settlement.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this district, the Grouping. grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-coast. Villages near the sea-coast have the advantage of a healthy climate, abundant labour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four coast taluks three groups were at first formed on this basis. A special coast group, practically confined to the villages actually on the sea-coast, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals viz., the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many cases in a considerable decrease on the old revenue, in the coast villages. The lands in these villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money values assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To some extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the new rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest, and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth group was therefore constituted to meet the special circumstances of this taluk.

The settlement was introduced into the taluks in the following Introduction of settlement.

					Esli.
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	1312
Kasaragod	}	...	...	...	1313
Udipi					
Coondapoor					
Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	1314

The area of the district is 2,571,923 acres of which only 737,142 Area by settlement :
acres are occupied. Deducting the kumari area, which is occupied Occupied.
only for fugitive cultivation, the actual occupied area is 596,265 acres,
only 23 per cent. of the total area of the district. Reserved forests Unoccupied.
account for an area of 562,895 acres out of the remainder. Where
this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register,
it has been entered as poramboke. The balance of reserved forests
is included in the unoccupied dry area. Dry cultivation is seldom

attempted on dry lands in this district. The dry crops that are grown are usually sown in the wet lands after the rice crops have been cut. Excluding 'dry' land, the really 'unoccupied' arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 acres of wet and 438 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved forests. Some of it is land occupied without authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or adjacent to the forests will be resigned. Up to this time it was not possible to resign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unoccupied dry area of 1,155,217 acres is mostly uncultivable. Here and there paddy fields could be made by expensive levelling and terracing. This process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old minimum darkhast rate, As. 9-7 as against Re. 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green leaves for manure, and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

Financial.
results of the
settlement.

Taluk.	Incidence of assessment per occupied acre.		Percentage of increase by settlement.
	Before settlement.	After settlement	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	PER CENT.
Coondapoor .	3 0 8	3 11 4	22
Udipi ...	2 6 4	3 11 11	56
Mangalore ...	2 10 5	4 4 1	61
Uppinangadi.	1 15 5	3 10 2	85
Kásaragóđ ...	1 12 1	4 0 11	131
Total ...	2 5 11	3 14 4	64

Prior to settlement the land revenue demand was Rupees 14,19,586. The settlement assessment is Rs. 23,41,260. The marginal table shows the incidence of the old and new assessment on the whole occupied area, and the rate of increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the fact that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the taluks from Nagar, the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appears to have included the greater portion of the three southern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northern taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the Kásaragóđ taluk the revenue assessment was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the assessment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local chiefs, the amount of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is evenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.

Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent. is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent. of the wet assessment is paid by first-class wet lands (lands growing two or more wet crops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).

Wet—				RS. A. P.	The marginal table shows Rates of the average rates of settlement assessment assessment on the different classes of lands,
1st Class	...	...	...	0 14 1
2nd „	...	...	...	4 10 1
3rd „	...	...	...	2 5 5
Bagayat	...	...	...	4 13 7
Dry	...	...	...	0 14 3
Kumari	0 2 1	

The average wet rate for the whole district is Rs. 4-7-11.

(1) *Múlgéni leases*.—The existence of permanent (múlgéni) leases, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent, was at one time held to be a formidable obstacle to any revision of the revenue. The course adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on múlgéni. A separate patta has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to sale for arrears of revenue. The area under múlgéni has turned out to be less than 10 per cent. of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many cases the settlement assessment is more than the múlgéni rent. In recent years, and certainly during the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the public, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement made at settlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on múlgéni (instead of a lump sum being exacted) and is now higher than the chálgéni (temporary) leases on similar lands. The cases in which the assessment is really less than the rent are usually leases of old date. The increase in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment.¹

(2) *House-sites*.—Formerly land applied for for building purposes was assessed at the special rate of Rs. 6 even outside towns. In future, the special rates for house-sites will be confined to the towns shown in the margin. At settlement the special rates were imposed only on lands previously assessed at special rates (the lands known as ncl-terige, ghar-terige, sirdhar ghar-terige, etc.).

Town.				Rate.
Mangalore	...	...	...	12
Bantval	...	...	...	6
Málki	...	...	...
Kásaragód	...	...	...
Kárkala	...	...	...
Udipi	...	...	...

¹ Para. 19 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement, there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acres of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Outside town, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden trees in the sub-division was not sufficient to constitute the area a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been sub-divided. Not only would it often be a difficult matter to sub-divide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the inclusion of such small unprofitable areas. When situated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been sub-divided when the area was more than 10 per cent. of the area of the sub-division.

(3) *Kumari*.—The warg kumaris of the Kásaragód taluk have been treated as occupied warg lands, and assessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent. for unprofitable areas, of one, two and, three annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markets, and the state of their kumaris.

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg kumari is 140,877 acres, and the average rate per acre is As. 2-1. The old assessment on this area was only seven pies an acre.

(4) *Múlpattas*.—In G.O., No. 369 Revenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the survey of múlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of survey should be carried out under Act IV of 1897 by the Settlement department. Múlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought under cultivation, were ordered to be assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large areas of some of the old múlpatta lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to múlpatta had been omitted at survey. These, and other improved lands, were assessed at the settlement rates. The number of múlpattas admitted and the area surveyed as múlpatta in the various taluks is shown in the following table :—

Statement showing the result of the Milpatta survey.

Taluk.	Number of milpatta wargs according to Tahsildar's list.	Total number of kudutale-dars in wargs shown in column 2 and on whom milpatta notices have been served.	Number of milpatta claims received.	Number of petitions rejected as having no milpatta or having no unsurveyed unreclaimed waste or forest land in them.	Number of milpatta claims admitted.	Area admitted.	
						Wet.	
						Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						ACS.	RS.
Mangalore	597	1,004	444	364	80	7	27
Kásaragód	167	337	147	119	28	3.5	9
Udipi	155	506	173	131	42	2	3
Coondapoor	188	549	175	138	37	1	3
Uppinangadi	152	210	89	72	17	1	2
Total	1,257	2,606	1,028	824	204	14.5	44

Taluk.	Area admitted—cont.							
	Garden.		Dry (re-claimed).		Milpatta dry (unreclaimed waste, etc.).		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Mangalore	1	5	23	19	966	241	997	292
Kásaragód	5	1	1	2	204	51	209	63
Udipi ... ..	...	...	2	2	2,784	896	2,788	701
Coondapoor ... ..	...	...	43	22	5,742	1,436	5,786	1,461
Uppinangadi	2	7	3	3	148	37	154	49
Total	3.5	13	72	48	9,844	2,461	9,934	2,566

At the time of writing a few cases are still under enquiry.
 NOTE.—On page 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 6th March 1904, the total number of milpattas is given as 1,220. The total number according to the taluk lists is 1,257. The increase is due to the fact that the taluk lists contained many darkhast pattas, and these have been rejected.

(5) (*Kumakis, kans, bñés*.—In G.O. No. 1190, Revenue, dated 30th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing kumaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans and bñés was dealt with in G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to acquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest reservation under the Forest Act. Bñés, when required for reservation, will be reallocated by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres¹ to each acre of cultivated land. A special form of patta for kans which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

Increment
remissions.

The manner in which increment remissions were granted is described as follows in paragraph 18 of the settlement notification:—

“Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will be collected by annual increments as follows:—If the increase exceeds 25 per cent., an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control; for example, where a portion of his land is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein, either to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not be forfeited by such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.”

The total amount of increment remission granted for the whole district amounts to Rs. 33,84,537. It is noticeable that though the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent., the increment remissions extend to the full twelve years in all the taluks. This is due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapoor taluk where the settlement increase is only 22 per cent. which would be collected in one year had the old assessment

been equitably distributed, the increment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

According to the return made by the Collector to the Board in fasli 1310, there were only 48,533 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas. The settlement pattas are 59,654. Under the old system the kudutales into which the old wargs had been in almost all cases split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most cases long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only unit recognized by the Revenue Department. The kudutale was merely a division of the warg to facilitate collection. In the last resort, arrears due on the land of one kudutaledár which could not be collected otherwise were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In practice this very seldom occurred. The old system was, however, in fact a joint patta system, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amount of the assessment which each member of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kudutaledárs. As a rule, they applied for sub-division of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one member up till then, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the settlement to divide their land into separate shares.

Rent roll.

Thus although, had kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the increase in the number of pattas by settlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares involved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisions at settlement. A large number of new sub-divisions were also measured to sub-divide different holdings.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has risen 171 per cent. and 194 per cent. respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent. taking both together.

Remarks.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mulpatta wargs reveals the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent. by survey. The conclusion is, that after allowing half the increase in price for the increased cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 per cent. if it had been desired to restore

the Government demand to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Munro.

The chief objection which was always urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhancement of the assessment would result in a 'bouleversement' of land values.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangalore taluk, which have changed hands recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified by the result. In eight cases the price after settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the administration report of the District Registrar for 1904 points to the same conclusion:—

Higher sales advanced 14 per cent. in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per cent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgages have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that accompanied the survey and settlement operations in the district has been followed by a period of security."

Rent and sale
unit of land.

In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India, No. 3371 of 1st November 1902, it is stated that besides the brief account of the settlement operations, an account of the chief changes disclosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks under this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and sale-unit of land current among the people¹ (the *bijwari mura*), and the rates of rents paid by tenants to landlords up to the time of settlement.² Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affairs. Before there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correct information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the scheme report for Mangalore and Kásaragód the Deputy Commissioner has followed the District Manual in taking one *mudi* as equal to one acre. This is incorrect as will be seen below.

The *bijwari*
mudi.

The '*bijwari mudi*' (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore *mudi* of 42 seers. Where another *mudi* is meant, the fact is usually stated. The argile *mudi* of 50 seers prevails in a small tract within a radius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town. In the south of the Kásaragód taluk the unit is the '*pothipad*,' the equivalent of a Mangalore *mudi*. In the north of Kásaragód it is the '*Manjéshwar holike*' of 39 (nominal) seers. In the north of the Udipi taluk the *koilu*, i.e., the extent one man can reap in a day, one-twelfths of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoor

¹ District Manual, Volume I, page 215.

² *Ibid*, page 194.

taluk the 'stalu mudi' is about 20 seers, one-third of an acre. In all other parts the bijwari mudi means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers.

Before the survey of the district it was thought (District Manual, Vol. I, page 215) that the bijwari 'mudi' was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator has his own ideas on sowing. The 'Mangalore' mudi is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 seers), a Mangalore mudi is seven-tenths of an acre.

An 'argile' mudi is nominally land requiring 56 seers of seed or fourteen-fifteenths of an acre.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the district brings out the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The same custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. There the produce of the land, and not the seed it requires, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner as producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be supposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deceived by this, as it is a universal custom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the area in acres, of the 'bijwari mudi' of the leases and sale-deeds current among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent. must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this account. This figure has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all classes of people interested in land, and may be accepted as correct.

The Mangalore bijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{21}{20}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi seven-tenths of an acre. It would be easy to cite cases in which the area was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is taken up by unprofitable areas, such as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, usually considered that a bettu field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore mudi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu bijwari mudi is therefore four-fifths of an acre, and the argile bettu mudi is one acre. The majal Mangalore bijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or two-thirds of an acre; and the argile majal mudi is about 50 seers, or five-sixths of an acre.

Except in the case of permanent leases (múlgéni), competition rents are in force throughout the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northern part of the Udipi taluk, rents are usually calculated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, unless some other standard (such as the Kárkala holike or

Rents :
Before
settlement.

Manjéshwar holike) are specified, the rent mura is the Mangalore mura of 42 imperial seers.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rice and partly in money. Bettu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Though there are in each taluk exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not much difference in rents throughout the district, when the actual money value is worked out according to the local measures. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kásaragóð taluk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the different parts of the Mangalore taluk.

Near Mangalore town exceptionally good bail lands are rented for as much as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first-sort and partly in second-sort, but to avoid any over-estimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Rs. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into money. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, suited for growing sugarcane, in the same locality are rented at seven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs. 42 per acre. The best bettus are rented for five muras per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the special and first group are rented for twelve muras an argile mudi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre, *i.e.*, six muras per argile mura; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, four muras or Rs. 12 per acre.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second group good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 45 to Rs. 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre: bettus from two to three muras or Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villages of the third group, situated in the malarious vicinity of the ghâts, bail rents are as low as three to five muras per Mangalore mura, *i.e.*, Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre; majals at two to three muras or Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per acre; and bettus one to two muras or Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good cocoanut bagayats are rented at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre. Exceptional cocoanut bagayats fetch as much as Rs. 90 per acre. Cocoanut trees planted on the bunds of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As. 4 to As. 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bunds more than covers the wet assessment on the field.

1

2

3

4

5

Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as high as Rs. 200 an acre (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings No. 41, R.S., L.R. and Agri., dated 15th March 1902).

The eastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs. 12 per acre, majals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents absorb almost the whole of the first crop. The tenant must make his living and pay the expenses of cultivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain crop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, and eke out their living by other occupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have everywhere raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In some cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission. After settlement.

In paragraph 21 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, it is stated that the settlement assessment on first and second class wet lands may be reckoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figures given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced, this estimate was low, for first and second class lands alone. For the best bail and majals the maximum settlement assessment comes to about one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patta, however, contains some dry land, or house-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assessment may be said to range from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and first group villages, and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior. In a few villages at the foot of the ghâts it is more than one-third. Rents have, however, been enhanced wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.

(PART I. Area under each money rate.)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karikal.	Mangalore.	Kásarna- iód.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Special town rate (occupied).</i>							
R.S. A.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
12 0	...	...	...	297	...	...	297
6 0	...	93	...	68	15	...	176
Grand Total.	...	93	...	365	15	...	473
<i>Dry (unoccupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	2 0	19	13	...	8	...	40
	1 8	376	61	...	504	132	1,076
	1 4	2,356	2,017	...	3,353	6,939	15,091
	1 0	33,069	43,685	...	46,452	87,375	233,570
	0 12	50,414	68,854	...	108,326	64,733	385,218
	0 8	76,626	72,440	...	60,915	18,999	385,088
	0 6	30,089	53,099	...	26,031	11,681	269,028
	0 4	4,241	5,697	...	1,224	142,239	153,401
	0 2	...	...	...	...	20,396	20,396
Total ..	197,130	245,866	...	255,589	191,083	573,240	1,462,908
Kumari.	0 3	...	...	...	10,337	...	10,337
	0 2	...	...	...	17,389	...	17,389
	0 1	...	...	...	4,328	...	4,328
Total ...	...	...	...	...	32,054	...	32,054
Grand Total...	197,130	245,866	...	255,589	223,137	573,240	1,494,962
<i>Dry (occupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	2 0	68	112	...	252	258	702
	1 8	448	543	...	754	1,171	3,110
	1 4	1,667	3,179	...	2,440	6,060	14,471
	1 0	4,223	11,003	...	10,184	6,688	35,662
	0 12	2,640	9,896	...	7,309	2,892	27,845
	0 8	2,028	3,544	...	1,561	3,237	14,235
	0 6	1,301	1,290	...	98	94	4,329
	0 4	413	46	...	...	118	577
	0 2	...	...	...	...	280	230
Total ..	12,769	29,613	...	23,098	20,409	15,272	101,161
Kumari.	0 3	...	...	...	34,422	...	34,422
	0 2	...	...	...	86,943	...	86,943
	0 1	...	...	...	19,512	...	19,512
Total ...	...	...	...	...	140,877	...	140,877
Málpatta 0 4	*† 3,978	*	...	*	*	† 143	4,126
Grand Total ..	16,747	29,613	...	23,098	161,286	15,420	246,164

* The demarcation of the unsurveyed and unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in the málpattas in these taluka has not been completed.

† Area assessed at the málpatta rate at settlement.

,

,

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part I. Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore, Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karikal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Garden (unoccupied).</i>							
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	2	12	...	...	16	...	30
7 0 ...	...	4	...	...	24	2	30
6 0 ...	3	3	...	1	6	3	16
5 0 ...	2	1	...	9	16	12	40
4 0 ...	6	5	...	10	23	12	56
3 0 ...	9	8	...	17	35	24	93
2 0 ...	14	16	...	19	48	75	172
Grand Total...	36	49	...	56	168	128	437
<i>Garden (occupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	1,589	2,447	...	1,128	2,606	2,604	10,384
7 0 ...	1,281	1,274	...	1,031	3,122	1,365	8,093
6 0 ...	1,132	1,650	...	1,810	4,911	870	10,373
5 0 ...	946	1,546	...	1,874	3,612	809	9,787
4 0 ...	845	1,504	...	1,856	3,100	919	8,224
3 0 ...	852	1,645	...	2,319	2,616	1,051	8,483
2 0 ...	1,725	3,004	...	3,628	2,766	3,301	14,424
Grand Total...	8,380	13,070	..	13,646	22,733	10,939	68,768
<i>Wet (unoccupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 0 ...	1	4	...	2	5	3	15
5 0 ...	11	4	...	2	18	3	38
4 0 ...	22	17	...	5	11	8	63
3 0 ...	18	15	...	21	55	52	161
2 8 ...	...	4	...	...	6	...	10
2 0 ...	103	14	...	14	86	67	284
1 8 ...	28	31	...	38	31	112	240
1 0 ...	6	2	...	4	...	179	191
0 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99
Grand Total ..	190	91	...	86	212	523	1,102

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1. Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Particulars.			Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore. Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
Money rates.			Coondapoor	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mangalore.	Kasargod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Wet (occupied).</i>									
Rs.	A.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8	0	...	322	915	...	1,071	1,035	...	3,343
7	0	...	5,182	8,425	...	13,105	5,943	2,268	34,923
6	0	...	13,422	19,992	...	23,161	8,780	10,106	75,448
5	0	...	9,586	16,683	...	17,111	9,430	12,294	65,054
4	0	...	3,297	12,485	...	11,058	8,776	12,962	54,578
3	0	..	9,264	18,804	...	17,585	8,979	14,487	69,119
2	8	..	213	211	...	284	178	...	886
2	0	...	8,127	17,504	...	21,012	9,131	11,099	67,773
1	8	..	5,986	12,107	...	5,884	2,367	9,849	36,193
1	0	...	2,720	2,677	...	688	224	6,081	12,390
0	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,871	1,871
Grand Total...			54,126	109,753	...	110,959	54,823	81,917	421,578

NOTE.—The Karkal Taluk was newly formed with effect from 1st July 1912. The constitution of Mangalore and Udipi Taluks was changed with effect from the same date. Figures for the revised areas are not available.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2. Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Dry.										Garden.		
Soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.				
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Rate.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VI ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	1	8	There is no grouping for garden lands.
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8			
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6			
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	2	7	
VII ...	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2			
	1	1	2 0	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	3	6	
	2	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12			
	3	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8			
VIII ...	4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	4	5	
	5	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4			
	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	5	4	
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8			
XII ...	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6			
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	6	3	
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2	7	2	
	1	2	1 8									
XIII ...	2	3	1 4									
	3	4	1 0									
	4	5	0 12									
XIV ...	1	4	1 0									
	2	5	0 12									
	3	6	0 8									

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands, the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee each taram, ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2.

XII ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
XIII ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
XIV ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands, the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee for each taram, ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2.

XII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.		Average rainfall (1870—1908) in inches in											
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
													December.
													(13)
													Whole year.
													(14)
Coondapoor Taluk.													
Beindur *	0.22	..	..	0.75	3.01	39.54	62.72	31.14	15.04	5.00	1.77
Coondapoor	0.20	0.01	0.10	0.82	5.27	39.25	45.90	26.78	14.30	7.07	1.58
Udipi Taluk.													
Udipi	0.17	0.05	0.05	1.04	5.20	38.50	40.22	26.76	13.42	7.43	1.75
Karkal Taluk.													
Karkal †	0.20	..	0.12	2.28	5.57	45.17	62.06	36.02	19.00	13.16	4.30
Mangalore Taluk.													
Bantval †	0.10	..	0.04	1.60	4.30	38.96	48.21	26.41	11.79	8.51	3.33
Mangalore	0.16	0.07	0.07	1.89	6.66	38.06	39.82	28.47	11.53	7.42	2.27
Mulki *	0.18	..	0.04	1.50	6.16	35.43	48.59	24.51	12.37	5.04	1.98
Kasaragod Taluk.													
Hosdurg †	0.11	0.02	0.12	2.43	6.25	39.50	40.83	21.44	8.95	6.43	2.84
Kasaragod	0.23	0.05	0.12	1.78	7.42	37.69	39.34	22.69	10.07	6.84	2.48
Uppinangadi Taluk.													
Beltangadi †	0.08	0.06	0.32	2.38	4.70	38.69	60.10	36.13	14.20	12.23	4.43
Puttur	0.33	0.09	0.37	2.14	5.77	35.78	47.04	27.24	12.24	10.21	3.80
District Average													
	0.22	0.05	0.15	1.67	6.00	38.81	46.61	27.20	12.32	8.52	2.65
													0.55
													145.35

* 1901—1909

† 1880—1908

XIV.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in fasli 1322 (1912-13).

Taluka.	Total holdings.						Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total Ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total Demand of Land Revenue and Miscellaneous.
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.					
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment including water-rice.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
GOONDAPUR DIVISION.														
Goondapur ...	23,450	14,694	72,456	8,10,688	96,906	3,83,777	29,459	14,091	72,456	3,19,083	2,608	9,07,166	31,310	8,38,476
Udipi ...	25,156	23,684	82,458	4,15,700	1,07,013	4,39,394	26,155	53,084	82,458	4,15,700	13,121	4,07,604	41,229	4,48,727
Karkal ...	22,493	14,677	76,422	2,69,933	98,916	2,84,510	22,109	14,877	70,422	2,69,933	3,023	2,70,889	20,363	2,91,252
MANGALORE DIVISION.														
Mangalore ...	27,329	25,832	89,323	4,07,885	17,292	4,93,717	27,059	25,832	89,323	9,07,885	43,741	5,10,376	45,243	5,56,624
PUTTUR DIVISION.														
Kasaragod ...	171,659	44,504	78,080	3,81,450	260,445	4,28,014	171,659	44,504	78,080	3,81,450	18,616	4,10,000	30,240	4,40,240
Uppinangadi ...	37,018	16,420	69,419	3,89,544	131,008	3,98,054	37,019	15,410	68,449	3,88,544	5,323	3,72,964	36,489	4,08,753
Total ...	308,335	1,30,063	463,101	22,37,295	801,480	23,76,356	308,335	1,39,001	493,104	22,37,295	80,550	22,81,216	2,18,883	25,01,128

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluk.	Demand.											Collected or written off.											Balance.										
	Fasli 1913.	Fasli 1914.	Fasli 1915.	Fasli 1916.	Fasli 1917.	Fasli 1918.	Fasli 1919.	Fasli 1920.	Fasli 1921.	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1913.	Fasli 1914.	Fasli 1915.	Fasli 1916.	Fasli 1917.	Fasli 1918.	Fasli 1919.	Fasli 1920.	Fasli 1921.	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1913.	Fasli 1914.	Fasli 1915.	Fasli 1916.	Fasli 1917.	Fasli 1918.	Fasli 1919.	Fasli 1920.	Fasli 1921.	Fasli 1922.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			
Coondapur Division.																																	
Coondapur.	312	323	328	325	328	332	334	336	336	339	271	318	327	325	338	332	334	336	333	339	31	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udipi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANGALORE DIVISION.																																	
Mangalore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PETTUR DIVISION.																																	
Kasaragod...	242	271	292	311	334	330	333	404	424	449	240	237	292	311	334	360	383	438	424	445	2	4	1	..	4		
Uppinangadi.	231	274	296	313	334	355	376	393	310	409	229	273	296	313	334	355	376	393	310	409	2	1		
Huzur Collections.	46	33	55	41	57	25	17	26	45	27	46	32	55	41	57	25	17	26	45	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,503	1,587	2,046	2,085	2,105	2,206	2,317	2,383	2,456	2,504	1,702	1,912	2,032	2,085	2,105	2,268	2,317	2,383	2,456	2,500	106	25	3	1	..	4		

NOTE.—The Mudabidri taluk was formed on 1st October 1910 and it was abolished from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal Taluk was constituted. The territorial limits of Udipi and Mangalore Taluks were changed on the latter date. Hence figures have been given for one year only.

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.											Other seasonable remissions (excluding fixed remissions).											
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
	Waste 1918.	Waste 1919.	Waste 1920.	Waste 1921.	Waste 1922.	Total.	Waste 1918.	Waste 1919.	Waste 1920.	Waste 1921.	Waste 1922.	Waste 1918.	Waste 1919.	Waste 1920.	Waste 1921.	Waste 1922.	Waste 1918.	Waste 1919.	Waste 1920.	Waste 1921.	Waste 1922.	Total.	
COONDAPUR DIVISION.																							
Coondapur	
Udupi	
Karkal	
MANGALORE DIVISION.																							
Mangalore	
Mudabidri	
PURPUR DIVISION.																							
Kashragod	
Uppinangudi	
District Total																							

* Particulars as to dry and wet are not available.

NOTE.—The Mudabidri Taluk was formed on 1st October 1910 and abolished with effect from 1st July 1922 when the new Karkal Taluk took its place.

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluka.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in												Total recovered.
	(1)	(2) Fash 1813.	(3) Fash 1814.	(4) Fash 1815.	(5) Fash 1816.	(6) Fash 1817.	(7) Fash 1818.	(8) Fash 1819.	(9) Fash 1820.	(10) Fash 1921.	(11) Fash 1922.	(12) Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fash 1919.		(13)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.													
Coondapoor	Rs. (a) 150	Rs. (b) 125	Rs. 275	..
Udipi	Rs. (c) 300	..	300	..
Karkul
MANGALORE DIVISION.													
Mangalore
PUTTUR DIVISION.													
Kasaragod
Uppinangadi
District Total	450	125	575	..

(a) was granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act and (b) and (c) were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act.



■

■

■

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee.

Paali.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District Average.		
	Coondapoor Taluk.		Karkal Taluk.		Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppanangadi Taluk.				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
												Coondapoor.	Udipi Taluk.	Karkal.	Madabidi.	Mangalore.	Bantval.	Kasaragod.	Nilashwar (Hosdurg.)	Puttur.	Belkangali.
(1)												(12)	
1313	12.7	12.3	12.9	...	...	11.8	12.4	10.7	10.6	12.5	12.8	12.1
1314	12.5	13.3	12.0	...	...	11.9	12.1	11.5	11.2	12.0	12.4	12.3
1315	11.58	11.18	11.31	...	...	10.69	10.78	10.27	9.36	11.01	10.78	10.76
1316	10.3	9.5	9.2	...	...	9.1	9.4	8.1	8.3	9.6	10.0	9.5
1317	9.8	8.0	9.1	...	...	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.0	8.0	8.9
1318	9.7	8.2	8.6	...	...	7.9	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.4
1319	9.9	10.4	10.6	...	...	9.4	10.1	9.6	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.9
1320	10.7	11.1	11.2	...	...	8.5	...	9.8	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.5
1321	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.4	8.2	8.5	...	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.8	9.2
1322	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.2	...	7.6	...	8.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	8.2

Rice (second sort).

	<i>Paddy (second sort).</i>																			
	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	19-4	17-8	17-7	17-6	...	18-0	18-1	18-2	18-3	18-4
1313	23-1	19-4	...	17-8	...	17-6	17-7	17-8	17-9	18-0
1314	23-3	20-1	...	20-2	...	18-4	20-2	18-5	18-6	18-7
1315	20-17	16-70	...	15-76	...	15-96	17-51	16-45	16-51	17-00
1316	16-2	14-9	...	14-2	...	14-7	14-8	14-9	15-0	15-1
1317	16-1	13-5	...	14-3	...	13-1	14-4	14-5	14-6	14-7
1318	14-5	12-2	...	12-9	...	12-7	13-8	13-9	14-0	14-1
1319	17-0	15-6	...	14-1	...	14-8	15-9	16-0	16-1	16-2
1320	16-6	16-6	...	15-8	...	16-2	16-3	16-4	16-5	16-6
1321	14-3	14-3	...	15-4	...	14-5	14-9	15-0	15-1	15-2
1322	14-7	12-9	...	11-0	...	12-5	13-6	13-7	13-8	13-9
<i>Horse gram.</i>																				
1313	16-9	16-2	...	17-8	...	16-3	16-1	16-2	16-3	16-4
1314	14-5	13-9	...	15-3	...	14-9	14-7	15-7	14-8	14-6
1315	12-17	11-87	...	12-51	...	10-77	11-51	12-20	11-53	11-85
1316	12-2	12-2	...	12-1	...	9-8	11-7	11-8	12-2	11-8
1317	14-2	13-6	...	12-9	...	10-2	13-1	13-1	13-8	13-1
1318	11-5	10-8	...	11-1	...	10-5	11-1	12-7	11-1	11-5
1319	12-2	11-3	...	11-4	...	10-0	11-0	11-0	11-8	11-5
1320	15-2	14-2	...	11-4	...	13-5	14-6	14-7	14-5	14-1
1321	13-5	12-5	...	12-0	...	11-9	13-2	13-2	12-8	12-8
1322	12-0	11-5	...	11-9	...	10-9	11-3	11-9	11-0	11-7
<i>Salt.</i>																				
1313	14-4	13-9	...	14-2	...	13-5	13-8	13-9	14-1	14-1
1314	13-2	13-5	...	14-0	...	12-8	13-7	13-2	13-1	13-5
1315	15-60	15-01	...	15-82	...	14-51	15-61	14-40	14-55	15-37
1316	16-8	17-1	...	13-3	...	14-7	16-5	16-7	16-7	16-7
1317	19-3	17-3	...	20-4	...	19-0	20-5	20-5	19-2	20-2
1318	20-2	19-9	...	20-9	...	17-7	20-6	20-6	19-9	20-6
1319	23-8	20-0	...	20-8	...	16-8	19-9	19-9	19-9	20-6
1320	23-4	20-0	...	20-8	...	20-3	21-8	22-0	19-9	21-0
1321	22-7	19-0	...	20-4	...	21-9	23-4	22-0	18-4	0-5
1322	23-0	18-6	...	20-1	...	19-2	21-3	20-8	19-2	20-5

XIX.—Income-tax.

(Part IV. "Other sources" only.)

Taluka.	Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.		Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.		Above Rs. 2,000.		Total.		Incidence of tax.		Objection petitions.	
(1)	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Per head of assesses.	Per head of population.	Number.	Percentage of these wholly or partially successful.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Coondapoor Division.												
Coondapoor.	32	728	9	321	12	973	53	2,022	38	2	25	52
	32	704	12	455	15	1,286	59	2,425	41	1	42	31
	37	844	13	505	22	1,724	72	3,073	42	10	37	16
	33	764	8	330	29	2,791	70	3,886	55	8	39	67
	49	1,124	10	385	29	2,930	88	4,445	50	8	44	45
Udipi ...	70	1,616	48	1,659	50	4,158	163	7,433	45	9	37	32
Karkal ...	50	1,160	16	602	24	4,030	90	6,398	71	1	41	44
Mangalore Division.												
Mangalore	136	3,032	45	1,792	115	17,520	296	22,314	75	7	61	44
Puttur Division.												
Kasaragod.	55	1,324	37	1,865	26	3,159	118	5,848	49	8	68	18
	54	1,280	33	1,253	32	3,865	119	6,398	53	12	59	17
	46	1,344	40	1,112	37	4,291	123	6,747	54	13	81	22
	62	1,416	31	1,169	36	4,235	129	6,870	53	4	78	32
	66	1,448	30	1,134	35	3,595	131	6,177	47	2	66	20

Uppinangadi.	(1908-09	...	74	1,648	8	301	14	1,239	98	3,188	33	3	4	0	0	3	36	17
	(1909-10	...	52	1,192	7	266	14	1,300	73	2,758	37	12	6	0	0	2	40	38
	(1910-11	...	38	848	12	441	14	1,429	64	2,718	42	7	6	0	0	2	18	11
	(1911-12	...	30	664	18	709	15	1,709	63	3,073	48	12	5	0	0	4	20	45
	(1912-13	...	37	852	25	820	16	1,749	78	3,421	43	13	9	0	0	3	38	47
District Total.	(1908-09	...	351	8,084	142	5,291	196	22,344	688	35,919	52	2	1	0	0	6	220	26
	(1909-10	...	339	7,724	149	5,607	210	26,333	698	39,664	56	13	2	0	0	6	241	24
	(1910-11	...	368	8,582	186	6,598	220	28,585	774	40,765	52	10	8	0	0	7	272	21
	(1911-12	...	371	8,420	180	6,891	242	30,498	798	45,749	57	12	1	0	0	7	315	39
	(1912-13	...	408	9,232	169	6,892	269	34,694	846	50,218	59	5	9	0	0	9	285	38

NOTE.—The Andalidri Taluk was formed on 1st October 1910. It was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karikal Taluk was constituted. The constitution of Mangalore and Udupi taluks was also altered on the latter date. Hence figures for Mangalore, Udupi and Karikal taluks have been given for one year only.

XX.—Abkārī and Opium.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<i>Country Spirits.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	615	619	617	615	613	362	515	518	529	184
Issues in imperial pint gallons	38,946	46,736	51,051	57,549	65,079	68,510	58,445	51,511	59,806	61,618
Number of persons per retail shop	1,489	1,827	1,834	1,838	1,845	1,811	2,064	2,105	2,252	2,401
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 1,02,400	1,23,814	1,41,585	1,62,131	1,76,757	2,18,806	1,81,750	1,67,065	2,21,353	2,77,051
Do. do. rentals	21,713	25,807	33,559	38,490	40,141	48,120	55,019	45,474	44,566	51,352
<i>Toddy.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	1,361	1,357	1,364	1,364	1,366	1,296	1,104	1,160	1,102	953
Number of persons per shop	831	884	920	820	831	923	917	1,025	1,091	1,250
Gross receipts from free-tax	Rs. 1,80,340	1,92,575	1,98,154	1,98,535	2,26,289	2,43,020	2,41,457	2,31,082	2,34,534	2,35,108
Do. do. rentals	1,53,737	1,76,236	1,89,323	1,98,090	1,66,172	1,48,370	1,75,271	1,81,744	1,57,825	2,10,280
<i>Ganja, Bhang.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	34	35	35	35	35	34	34	34	34	26
Quantity sold in seers	1,000	1,306	1,507	1,614	1,607	1,057	1,563	1,517	1,707	1,010
Number of persons per shop	33,268	32,317	32,317	32,317	32,317	33,268	33,233	33,010	35,057	45,818
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 4,198	5,002	7,489	7,728	8,295	7,965	7,690	8,111	72,450	11,269
Do. do. rentals	7,504	8,664	9,387	10,518	11,037	10,730	12,543	11,857	11,554	11,711
<i>Opium.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	10	10	11	9	10	10	10	10	8	7
Quantity sold in seers	104	124	123	134	121	137	130	136	136	129
Number of persons per shop	113,110	113,110	102,825	125,478	113,110	113,110	113,110	119,051	149,403	170,181
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 2,016	3,311	3,466	3,850	432	1,350	1,073	2,823	2,614	3,820
Do. do. rentals	2,016	3,311	3,466	3,850	3,467	5,400	3,331	3,018	3,242	3,608

XXI.—Revenue Receipts.

(1)	1903-04. (2)	1904-05. (3)	1905-06. (4)	1906-07. (5)	1907-08. (6)	1908-09. (7)	1909-10. (8)	1910-11. (9)	1911-12. (10)	1912-13. (11)
Land revenue and rates (a).	RS. 15,55,890	RS. 17,66,984	RS. 19,28,690	RS. 20,55,052	RS. 21,42,429	RS. 22,98,841	RS. 20,77,156	RS. 21,43,592	RS. 22,25,610	RS. 22,60,630
Stamps ...	2,61,034	2,67,537	2,60,926	2,67,811	2,74,785	2,80,838	2,76,195	2,90,645	3,07,260	3,32,826
Excise ...	4,77,415	5,37,989	5,78,619	6,09,614	6,27,939	6,82,065	6,79,731	6,85,453	7,21,225	7,99,041
Income-tax penalties.	39,246	44,339	51,684	53,180	51,574	48,247	50,779	53,258	58,972	69,159
Forests (b) ...	68,542	72,060	1,02,619	1,08,087	1,15,904	1,08,521	1,13,833	1,16,959	1,37,450	1,43,016
Registration (c) ...	46,224	51,278	52,405	55,588	55,420	56,919	58,519	55,179	54,080	63,560
Opium ...	2,020	3,784	4,086	4,337	3,914	4,750	5,304	5,841	5,753	6,728
Salt (d) ...	1,48,627	1,43,356	1,08,587	1,18,780	1,07,830	98,920	89,239	1,18,116	1,06,144	1,11,869
Customs ...	76,358	63,218	66,100	58,984	68,540	86,072	73,355	1,10,508	99,550	1,07,422

(a) The figures from 1908-09 onwards do not include rates.

(b) The figures given under Registration are for the calendar years.

(c) The figures are for full years.

(d) The figures are for full years.

XXII.—Sea-borne Trade—Total Trade in each port.

Names of ports. (1)	Imports.					Exports.				
	1908-09. (2)	1909-10. (3)	1910-11. (4)	1911-12. (5)	1912-13. (6)	1908-09. (7)	1909-10. (8)	1910-11. (9)	1911-12. (10)	1912-13. (11)
BALINDUR.										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ...	35,609	37,785	29,380	30,928	28,164	80,238	61,298	92,677	1,26,650	74,209
Treasure ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	35,609	37,785	29,380	30,928	28,164	80,238	61,298	92,677	1,26,650	74,209
HANGARAKATTA.										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ...	2,24,987	1,72,752	2,01,845	1,47,926	1,52,545	8,11,082	6,31,150	7,53,400	8,71,113	7,98,674
Treasure ..	6,000	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,30,987	1,76,952	2,01,845	1,47,926	1,52,545	8,11,082	6,31,150	7,53,400	8,71,113	7,98,674
COONDAPUR.										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ...	5,48,890	5,46,069	6,59,591	7,27,326	7,38,196	6,04,169	5,21,714	8,08,688	11,52,787	8,08,862
Treasure ..	46,115	37,901	54,800	67,700	41,900	400	10,500	2,000	...	...
Total ...	5,95,005	5,83,970	7,13,391	7,95,026	7,80,096	6,04,569	5,32,214	8,10,688	11,52,787	8,08,862

XXII-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports.

(Average of the five years ending 1912-13.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.				RS.
Coffee	15,469	7,48,060	Mangalore.	Building and Engineering materials—		
Fruits and vegetables—	...				Bricks and tiles	No.	
Cocoanuts	1,868,907	37,758		Coffee ... ..	...	20,629,875
Fresh vegetables		38,182		Fish (excluding canned fish)—	...	61,45,792
Dried fruits	6,808	47,300		Fish, dry, salted	cwt.	35,333
Grain and pulse—	...				Fruits and vegetables—	...	2,44,138
Gram	46,409	2,09,329		Fruits, dried	cwt.	12,924
Pulse	21,771	1,25,529		Grain and pulse—	...	72,405
Rice not in the husk	12,946	75,231		Rice not in the husk	cwt.	5,370
Wheat	5,123	34,241		Manures—	...	2,38,643
Wheat flour	7,070	57,970		Fish manures and guano	tons.	
Other sorts	7,005	30,974		Oils—	...	537
Hardware and outlery		1,43,365		Essential ... ..	...	40,401
Liquors	8,340	63,775		Seeds—	...	
Metals	645	1,90,452		Copra or cocoanut kernel	cwt.	23,811
Oils—	...				Spices—	...	
Kerosene	353,264	1,82,335		Betel-nuts ... ..	...	6,443,133
Oil-cakes	11,982	48,738		Cardamoms ... ..	...	57,394
Fish—	...				Pepper ... ..	...	214,509
Salted fish	66,556	4,75,806		Other sorts ... ..	...	182,902
Manures	5,381	1,50,945		...	28,075	

2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

XXII.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of the five years ending 1912-13.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Malpe— <i>cont.</i>			Rs.				Rs.
	Metals—						
	Copper	... cwt.	668				
	Oils—						
	Cocunut	... gallons.	12,982				
	Kerosene	... "	63,368				
	Seeds—						
	Copra	... cwt.	276				
	Textiles—						
	Cotton—						
	Twist and yarn	... lb.	49,122				
	Piece-goods—						
	Grey	... yds.	119,268				
	Coloured, printed or dyed	"	317,508				
	Jute—						
	Gunny bags	... No.	110,345				
	Tobacco—						
	Unmanufactured	... lbs.	66,713				
	All other articles	... value.	...				
	Total	...	7,55,824				

Hangerakatta.		Hangerakatta.		Coondapoor.		Coondapoor.		Hangerakatta.		Hangerakatta.	
Grain and pulse— Rice not in the husk ... Hemp manufactures ... Oils ... Salt ... All other articles ...	... cwt.	1,210	7,152	Fruits and vegetables— Dates ... Grain and pulse— Pulse ... Gram ... Rice not in the husk ... Textiles— Cotton— Piece-goods— Grey ... Coloured ... Hemp manufactures ... Jute— Gunny bags ... Oils— Kerosene ... Coconut ... Salt ... Seeds— Copra ... Tobacco— Unmanufactured ... All other articles ...	... value.	...	3,217	Fish, dry, salted ... Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk ... Rice not in the husk ... All other articles ...	... cwt.	15,270	81,288
	... gallons.	55,655	42,262		...	...	10,062		...	10,062	29,713
	... tons.	1,951	79,826		...	...	112,918		...	112,918	6,23,931
	... value.	...	49,584		...	...	...		...	...	40,142
	Total ...	...	1,32,051		...	...	...		Total ...	...	7,75,084
Fruits and vegetables— Dates ... Grain and pulse— Pulse ... Gram ... Rice not in the husk ... Textiles— Cotton— Piece-goods— Grey ... Coloured ... Hemp manufactures ... Jute— Gunny bags ... Oils— Kerosene ... Coconut ... Salt ... Seeds— Copra ... Tobacco— Unmanufactured ... All other articles ...	... cwt.	1,082	6,814	Fruits and vegetables— Dates ... Grain and pulse— Pulse ... Gram ... Rice not in the husk ... Textiles— Cotton— Piece-goods— Grey ... Coloured ... Hemp manufactures ... Jute— Gunny bags ... Oils— Kerosene ... Coconut ... Salt ... Seeds— Copra ... Tobacco— Unmanufactured ... All other articles ...	... value.	...	26,861	Fish, dry, salted ... Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk ... Rice not in the husk ... All other articles ...	... cwt.	3,204	24,753
	...	4,615	26,861		...	...	11,556		...	11,556	76,266
	...	5,204	25,142		...	...	44,709		...	44,709	1,47,286
	...	2,253	12,120		...	...	42,115		...	42,115	2,51,327
	Total ...	...	1,32,051		...	...	1,507		...	1,507	26,209
Fruits and vegetables— Dates ... Grain and pulse— Pulse ... Gram ... Rice not in the husk ... Textiles— Cotton— Piece-goods— Grey ... Coloured ... Hemp manufactures ... Jute— Gunny bags ... Oils— Kerosene ... Coconut ... Salt ... Seeds— Copra ... Tobacco— Unmanufactured ... All other articles ...	... yds.	104,078	17,432	Fruits and vegetables— Dates ... Grain and pulse— Pulse ... Gram ... Rice not in the husk ... Textiles— Cotton— Piece-goods— Grey ... Coloured ... Hemp manufactures ... Jute— Gunny bags ... Oils— Kerosene ... Coconut ... Salt ... Seeds— Copra ... Tobacco— Unmanufactured ... All other articles ...	...	...	323,650	Fish, dry, salted ... Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk ... Rice not in the husk ... All other articles ...	...	323,650	20,640
	...	224,627	64,294		...	...	1,991		...	1,991	57,588
	... value.	...	23,075		...	...	2,703		...	2,703	20,607
	...	98,110	18,936		...	...	...		...	...	1,57,148
	Total ...	...	6,93,538		...	...	...		Total ...	...	7,81,824

XXII.A.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports—*cont.*
(Average of five years ending 1912-13.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Balindur.	Bricks and tiles ...	...	Rs. 1,794	Balindur.	Grain and Pulse—	...	Rs.
	Oilis—cucuanut ...	...	6,014		Rice in the husk ...	...	...
	Salt ...	346	14,146		Rice not in the husk ...	...	...
	All other articles ...	...	10,399		Manures ...	...	...
	Total ...	...	32,353		All other articles ...	...	...
Kasaragod.	Grain and Pulse—	...	...	Kasaragod.	Total ...	...	86,214
	Gram ...	584	2,766		Bricks and tiles ...	...	...
	Pulse ...	428	2,532		Manures ...	...	...
	Hides, raw ...	101	3,279		Oilis—	...	...
	Provisions—	...	...		Animal ...	...	...
	Fish, dry salted ...	2,972	10,062		Provisions—Fish, dry, salted ...	...	...
	Salt ...	342	15,527		Spices—	...	...
	Spices—	...	...		Betel-nuts ...	...	...
	Chillies ...	17,884	3,026		Tobacco—	...	...
	Sugar ...	382	4,577		Unmanufactured ...	...	...
Kasaragod.	All other articles ...	...	28,643	Kasaragod.	All other articles ...	...	...
	Total ...	...	70,412		Total ...	...	77,661

XXIII.--Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1912-13.

— (1)	District Board. (2)	Taluk Boards including unions in them.			Total. (6)
		Mangalore. (3)	Puttur. (4)	Coondapoor. (5)	
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Land Revenue—</i>					
House-tax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rents, etc., of fisheries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Local rates—</i>					
Cess on land	1,08,721	27,632	35,333	45,755	2,17,441
Railway cess ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Interest—</i>					
On Government securities, etc.	49	1	..	16	66
<i>Law and Justice—Courts of Law—</i>					
Fines under Police and other Acts.	50	193	227	294	764
<i>Education—</i>					
School fees ... ..	...	762	2,020	17,602	20,384
Contributions ... ..	...	12,201	15,657	14,738	42,596
Other receipts ... ..	...	2	...	31	33
<i>Medical—</i>					
Hospital receipts ... ..	...	...	38	8	46
Contributions	2,899	5,102	10,234	8,115	26,440
Other receipts	30	57	258	698	1,041
<i>Minor departments—</i>					
Veterinary, etc., receipts...	...	...	..	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Choultry receipts ... ..	...	23	48	5	71
Market and slaughter-house receipts.	...	531	993	3,434	5,008
Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other receipts	18	169	2,267	332	2,786
<i>Railways—</i>					
Net receipts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Civil works—</i>					
Ferry receipts	25,763	...	...	...	25,763
Tolls	48,991	...	...	...	48,991
<i>Contributions—</i>					
Contributions from Government.	1,87,735	..	...	...	1,87,735
Other contributions ...	1,850	363	795	1,407	4,415
Debt, deposit and advances.	44,832	5	...	...	44,837
Total Receipts ...	4,20,938	47,181	67,865	92,43	6,28,417
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Refunds—</i>					
Land revenue and local rates.	...	...	...	...	...

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1912-13—*cont.*

— (1)	District Board. (2)	Taluk Boards including unions in them.			Total. (6)
		Mangalore. (3)	Puttur. (4)	Coondapoor. (5)	
EXPENDITURE—<i>cont.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Interest—</i>					
On loans, etc. ...	...	...	...	..	...
<i>General administration—</i>					
General establishment of local funds.	6,873	1,424	1,644	2,135	12,076
Other expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Education—</i>					
Secondary schools ...	..	...	...	13,473	13,473
Elementary schools ...	...	15,223	22,435	23,203	60,861
Other schools ...	...	133	...	151	284
Other expenditure ...	...	657	...	737	1,394
<i>Medical—</i>					
Hospitals and dispensaries.	2,155	6,740	13,949	18,395	41,239
Vaccination ...	4,288	609	1,187	1,418	7,502
Sanitation ...	...	1,800	2,584	2,170	6,054
Plague ...	4,065	...	...	...	4,065
Other epidemics ...	...	464	340	613	1,417
Other expenditure ...	4,893	...	...	...	4,893
<i>Minor Departments—</i>					
Public exhibitions and fairs.	..	..	...	...	...
Veterinary and other charges.	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Superannuation, etc.—</i>					
Pensions, gratuities, etc.	4,538	33	...	...	4,571
<i>Stationery and Printing—</i>					
Stationery supplied from Central stores.	...	...	...	...	...
Printing work at Government and private presses.	535	304	237	250	1,326
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Markets and slaughter-houses.	...	5	2	68	75
Choultries ...	...	115	66	93	274
Lighting ...	...	79	35	206	320
Other expenditure ...	1,465	1	2	119	1,587
<i>Railways—</i>					
Construction of railways.	...	...	...	...	...
Other expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Civil works—</i>					
Civil buildings ...	8,528	2,333	4,068	5,228	20,157
Communications ...	1,72,894	9,721	11,314	21,947	2,15,876
Sanitary works and other works of public improvements.	...	3,363	4,999	1,752	10,134
Establishment, tools and plant.	25,664	2,033	3,241	4,465	35,403
<i>Contributions...</i>	1,080	...	...	...	1,080
Other expenditure ...	1,954	412	685	976	3,977
Debt, deposit and advances.	33,533	5	...	5	33,548
Total Expenditure	2,72,470	44,974	66,738	97,404	4,81,586

XXIV.—Income and Expenditure of the Municipality in 1912-13.

							Mangalore.
(1)							(2)
							Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,174
RECEIPTS.							
Tax on buildings and lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,044
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,213
Tax on arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,848
Tolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,467
Tax on private menial and domestic servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Realizations under special Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,224
Conservancy receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Fees and revenue from—							
Educational institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Medical institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Markets and slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,519
License fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729
Other fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Interest on investments and premium on loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Grants and contributions from—							
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,871
Local Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,937
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Loans—							
Advances recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Total Receipts							1,19,508
Total including balance							1,63,680
EXPENDITURE.							
GRANT I—							
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,073
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,161
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	874
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	791
Tools and plant and other stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Contributions for Public works	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

XXIV.—Income and Expenditure of the Municipality in
1912-13—*cont.*

		Mangalore.
(1)		(2)
EXPENDITURE—cont.		Rs.
GRANT 2—		
Education		5,424
GRANT 3—		
Hospitals and dispensaries		13,843
Vaccination		769
Registration of births and deaths		527
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering		14,188
Contributions		70
Plague charges		8,534
Veterinary charges .. .. .		...
GRANT 4—		
Lighting		3,699
Markets and slaughter-houses		737
Ohoultries and travellers' bungalows		115
Avenues		234
Public garden, survey of land, fire, pounds and other charges.		5,570
GRANT 5—		
Supervision and management		5,496
Repayment of debt		1,125
Interest on debt		355
Discount on investment .. .. .		...
Advances		1,110
Refunds		236
Investments		400
Total Expenditure ..		1,03,727
Closing balance ..		64,953
Total including balance ..		1,68,680

4

5

6

7

XXV.—Education in 1911.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coondapoor Division.						
Coondapoor	9,553	653	147	9	538	32
Udipi	19,147	1,903	148	13	1,061	91
Mangalore Division.						
Amindivi Islands ...	84	...	45	...	2	...
Mangalore	22,772	4,941	168	35	4,287	1,180
Mudabidri	5,116	339	95	6	138	4
Pottur Division.						
Kasaragod	18,293	2,082	152	16	601	31
Uppinangadi	8,668	709	121	10	340	33
District Total ...	83,633	10,627	145	17	6,967	1,371
Hindus	63,901	5,728	140	11	4,187	189
Musalmanas	9,496	1,058	135	15	248	...
Christians	8,408	3,577	179	73	2,471	1,156
Other	1,828	264	389	60	61	26

XXVI.—Schools and Scholars in 1912-13.

Class of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government. (2)	Municipal. (3)	Local Fund. (4)	Aided. (5)	Unaided. (6)	Total. (7)	Males. (8)	Females. (9)	Total. (10)
PUBLIC.									
Arts Colleges	1	...	...	1	...	2	198	3	201
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) { Secondary schools for boys.	1	...	3	10	...	14	4,070	89	4,159
(a) { Secondary schools for girls.	...	...	...	4	...	4	18	748	764
(b) { Higher elementary schools for boys.	...	...	2	4	...	6	1,109	169	1,278
(b) { Higher elementary schools for girls.	2	...	...	3	...	5	177	572	749
(c) { Lower elementary schools for boys.	1	7	212	309	39	568	26,523	4,920	31,443
(c) { Lower elementary schools for girls.	2	...	9	6	1	18	63	1,472	1,535
Training schools for masters.	1	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	112
Do. for mistresses.	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	33	33
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	7	226	338	40	620	32,270	8,004	40,274
PRIVATE.									
Advanced ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	259	13	302
Elementary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	72	1,458	309	1,767
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1,747	322	2,069
Grand Total ...	9	7	226	338	40	697	34,017	8,326	42,343

(a) Includes European high and middle schools.

(b) Relates to elementary schools with standards above the fourth.

(c) Relates to elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth, elementary schools with standards below the fourth and European primary schools.

XXVII.—Expenditure on Schools in 1912-13.

Nature of Schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Higher elementary schools.		Lower elementary schools.	Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
(1)	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Government ...	53,186	43,230	24,569	18,483	9,079	5,512	2,258	2,471	2,359	14,789	14,789	...	...
Local Board ...	76,249	55,207	...	13,728	...	2,470	2,097	57,181	53,521	1,482	1,482	...	...
Municipal ...	3,013	2,713	...	...	...	...	2,074	2,013	2,713	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	2,31,459	55,984	39,082	9,078	1,02,493	16,537	6,918	69,421	20,359	8,461	2,472	...	...
Unaided ...	4,674	3,438	...	...	...	...	...	4,674	3,438	...	...	...	...
Private ...	8,007	2,201	...	...	2,750	569	...	5,557	1,032	...	...	...	...
District Total ..	3,76,568	1,62,803	68,651	28,181	1,28,048	20,148	11,679	1,42,017	84,072	24,732	18,743	...	...
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—													
Provincial Funds	...	78,918	...	16,379	...	21,229	2,083	...	31,238	...	5,689	...	...
Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Funds.	...	2,540	...	...	...	...	500	...	2,040	...	...	...	...
School Fees ...	...	1,28,925	...	17,638	...	62,322	3,858	...	20,087	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions ...	...	4,401	...	358	...	2,479	...	...	1,554	...	...	...	...
Endowments	...	2,934	...	1,088	...	1,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Sources.	...	47	...	7	...	24	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

XXVIII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1912.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	(1)	(2) Whether Govern- ment, Local Fund, Municipal or Private.	In-patients.				Daily average number treated.				Out-patients.				(18) Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	(14) Total expenditure during the year.					
			Number of beds available for		Men.		Women.		Chil. drom.		Average daily attendance.		Men.				Women.		Chil drom.		Total.
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Amindivi (Laccadives)	...	Government.	...	4	3.96	...	0.11	4.92	...	20.20	24.93	16.48	70.62	...	8,022	RS. 628	...				
Bantval	...	Local Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.87	21.77	20.67	81.81	...	11,315	2,761	...
Beltangady	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.06	7.86	6.95	32.87	...	5,993	6,376	...
Baindur	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.43	12.04	11.10	48.57	...	10,159	6,727	...
Coondapoor	...	Do.	4	3	5.88	2.06	0.15	8.09	...	75.04	35.04	23.28	133.36	...	21,307	4,639	...				
Hosdreg	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.75	13.30	15.27	61.32	...	11,389	1,588	...
Karkal	...	Do.	5	...	4.68	1.04	0.57	6.29	...	27.19	13.27	18.24	58.70	...	11,052	3,569	...				
Kankanadi (St. Joseph's Leprosy Asylum).	...	Private	50	20	28.58	15.50	...	44.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1,142	...
Kasaragod	...	aided.	6	6	7.80	1.81	0.26	9.17	...	50.24	13.19	21.50	84.93	...	14,131	3,417	...				
Mangalore (Wenlock Hospital)	...	Local Fund.	38	...	42.84	0.35	0.05	43.24	...	107.88	17.81	20.15	145.74	...	26,066	9,259	...				
Mangalore Basel German Mission Leprosy Asylum.	...	Municipal.	24	20	3.95	3.70	...	7.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,318	...
Mangalore (Women and Children's Hospital).	...	Private	...	18	...	18.06	1.13	19.49	...	...	50.90	15.80	66.70	...	10,283	4,369	...		
Mulki	...	Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudabidri	...	Local Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.98	20.59	20.48	74.05	...	10,653	2,184	...
Manjeshwar	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.22	10.88	10.13	42.73	...	7,336	1,190	...
Puthur	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.79	31.73	26.63	117.15	...	11,231	6,923	...
Shankaranarayan	...	Do.	4	4	6.91	1.65	...	7.66	...	27.92	18.96	16.52	58.40	...	9,789	3,377	...				
Sullia	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00	5.03	4.57	21.69	...	3,865	1,237	...
Udipi	...	Do.	16	14	12.58	5.25	1.36	19.19	...	20.92	9.32	8.10	38.34	...	4,433	1,173	...				
Uppinangadi	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.07	26.51	27.19	103.77	...	14,436	5,623	...
District Total	151	84	115.64	60.07	3.83	169.68	...	23.53	39.451	291.42	1,270.41	...	196,393	68,044	...				



XXIX.—Vaccination.

Names of taluks.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending with 1912-13.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coodapoor ...	4,194	4,565	4,325	37	37	34	1,681
Udipi ...	9,508	8,873	5,360	40	36	32	2,372
Karkul ...	...	...	5,586	...	...	28	888
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore	9,417	6,843	7,734	29	24	25	3,575
Mudabidri ...	...	5,261	...	69	27	...	895
PUTTE DIVISION.							
Kasaragod ...	12,173	9,808	7,910	33	33	36	2,314
Uppinangadi ...	7,907	4,968	5,481	33	31	38	1,870
MUNICIPALITY.							
Mangalore ...	3,038	2,393	2,467	35	36	33	1,217
District Total ...	46,237	42,811	38,663	36	29	35	14,812

NOTE.—The Mudabidri taluk was formed from 1st October 1910 and abolished with effect from 1st July 1912, in the place of which a new taluk named Karkul taluk was constituted. The statistics in columns 5 to 7 include Europeans and Eurasians.

XXX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1903—1912.)

Class of Courts.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts ...	4,797	Rs. 14	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts ...	6	151	12	6	3	1	50
District Munsifs' Courts ...	7,069	138	2,438	485	418	243	58
Subordinate Judge's Court.	80	3,661	23	9	8	5	62.5
District Judge's Court ...	17	4,327	...	...	...	...	...

XXXI.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1903—1912.)

Offence (1)	1903 (2)	1904 (3)	1905 (4)	1906 (5)	1907 (6)	1908 (7)	1909 (8)	1910 (9)	1911 (10)	1912 (11)
Murder	5	13	4	8	13	13	7	14	6	...
Culpable homicide	3	10	7	7	24	5	13	12	2	9
Deaths and assaults	184	121	105	188	169	157	148	122	118	135
Other offences against the person	8	21	13	17	8	10	14	6	9	12
Dacoity	...	...	18	40	16	54	3	10	12	1
Robbery	7	5	8	9	14	4	27	11	2	2
House-breaking	17	14	23	35	37	45	45	39	25	8
Cattle theft	12	22	33	16	9	11	16	15	19	26
Other theft	191	198	187	290	317	315	312	256	258	236
Other offences against property	98	97	126	103	133	90	81	92	67	73
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	42	97	129	31	58	51	78	49	78	100
Other offences against the Penal Code	217	215	173	259	292	329	141	145	160	121
Total	737	813	886	1,008	1,090	1,084	883	771	756	713
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	19	16	21	19	25	5	41	29	29	28
Offences under Madras Salt Act (IV of 1889)	107	64	72	70	24	33	23	8	10	3
Offences under Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886)	1,893	1,571	1,286	893	877	600	584	510	536	563
Offences under Madras Forest Act (V of 1882)	488	207	270	466	493	349	164	92	198	255
Offences under Madras District Municipalities Act (IV of 1894).	132	104	126	271	75	74	65	65	89	101
Other offences against Special and Local Laws	1,203	1,167	1,435	1,186	1,278	1,002	724	853	910	728
Grand Total	4,629	3,942	4,056	3,913	3,862	3,147	2,454	2,328	2,558	2,394

6

■

XXXII.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1903—1912.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	649	...
Bench "	597	...
Special "	81	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	3,440	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	310	212
District Magistrate	2	20
Court of Sessions	39	59

XXXIII.—Police and Jails in 1912.

Taluka.	Number of Police.		Police force.							Number of known deprecators.	Number of Sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Talaiyaris.	Revenue Talaiyaris.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor ...	4	1	1	4	10	46	...	146*	16	1	21	
Udipi ...	3	1	1	3	7	43	...	182	29	1	22	
Karkal ...	3	...	...	3	7	30	...	105	18	1	10
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore † ...	4	...	3	19†	30	328	...	237	88	2	104	
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod ...	5	...	1	6	11	69	...	181	63	2	26	
Uppinangadi ...	8	1	1	8	18	86	...	191	27	2	32	
Total ...	27	3	7	43	83	621	.	1,042	236	9	215	

* The figures shown in column 9 are Potels' Ugranis who constitute the village Police in this district.

† The figures shown against Mangalore includes the Prosecuting staff of 1 Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector, the Reserve staff of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 10 Head Constables and 124 Constables and 1 school Head Constable and 84 Constables of Vacancy Reserve, and 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables of Bank guard and 6 Sub-Inspectors of 14 per cent. Reserves.

‡ Includes three Sergeants.